Until the adjournment of the Republican national convention, THE JOURNAL will dispatch each day a special fast newspaper train over the "Monon" route to Chicago, reaching there not later than 9 A. M. This train will not carry passengers, but is sent out for the sole purpose of placing THE JOURNAL on the streets of Chicago at an early hour, so that the thousands of Indiana people who will be there can get the news of the convention as it relates to Indiana's candidate for the presidency. It will be the fastest newspaper train ever run in the West, the schedule showing a rate of nearly fifty miles an hour.

THE JOURNAL has a large force of special correspondents on the ground, who will cover completely ALL the news features of the convention; and, while they will give fair treatment to every candidate, they will especially look after every point of interest in the contest as it affects General Harrison.

The paper will be found at all the principal hotels and news stands, and at the headquarters of the Indiana delegation at the Grand Pacific Hotel and the headquarters of the State central committee at the Palmer House. Our special carriers will also have them on sale on the streets.

THE DAILY JOURNAL.

THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1888 WASHINGTON OFFICE—513 Fourteenth St.

P. S. HEATH. Correspondent. NEW YORK OFFICE-104 Temple Court, Corner Beekmar and Nassau streets. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

WEEKLY. Reduced Rates to Clubs. Subscribe with any of our numerous agents, or THE JOURNAL NEWSPAPER COMPANY,

Telephone Calls, usiness Office......238 | Editorial Rooms.....242 The issue of protection is incalculably stronger and greater than any man, for it concerns the prosperity of the present and of generations yet to come. —James G. Blain E

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Ir looks like Harrison.

Que flagin still there, and so is our man.

IT is melting weather at Chicago, but the indiana delegation is solid for Harrison.

SPEAKING astronomically, likewise political ly, this is to be the longest day of the year.

PATIENCE, brethren; the delay is wearisome, but it is likely to work for good to the

THE Indiana Republicans have enlisted for the war, and will fight it out on that line if i

takes all summer. JAY GOULD says: "When I find I am overworked I stop." Chicago's little presidential boom does the same.

NONE of the Journal's special correspondents at Chicago have yet spoken of the audi ence as "a sea of upturned faces." It isn't

This is a period of what story-writers call fervid heat; and among politicians, which is another name for Hoosiers, it isn't all solar heat, either.

Exact justice seems to have been done by the credentials committee in the matter seating the Virginia delegation. Neither faction should complain.

CHICAGO correspondents of the outside press are doing good work, but no Eastern paper makes a better showing of convention news than Mr. Depew's organ, the New York Mail and Express.

A CONVENTION correspondent speaks of the contest at Chicago as a battle of the gianta. He might have added that when the greatest giant of all is chosen Republicans of the country will do battle for him.

THE floodgates of oratory will be opened when the nominations begin. There will be eleven candidates to be placed in nomination, with two speeches for each one. Twentytwo speeches, with the cheering and intervals, will occupy several hours.

THAT was a graceful and proper compliment which the Harrison Club paid to General Fremont yesterday. This pioneer Republican standard-bearer will receive another enthuelectic Hoosier greeting at the Danville reunion on June 28.

THERE is one thing against Mr. Depewsampaign verse-writers are likely to be reater affliction in case of his nomination than in any other. They find more words that rhyme with his name.

TER West doesn't look so wild and woolly to the gifted newspaper correspond ents from the East. They have discovered that the Hoosiers can give them points on politics, and even then not tell the half they

A WASHINGTON correspondent thinks i worth while to announce that Secretary Whit may will not continue at the head of the Navy ent during the next administration. Probably not; the Republican President will iardly need him.

Our careful Washington correspondent furan interesting summary of the situales as it appears from that point of view, and

it is exceedingly favorable to General Harrion. His boom has struck the East with full | favor of high taxation and local control, and force and is growing on the public in that section as rapidly as it has been for some time past in this. The Eastern press and experienced politicians in Washington recognize his strength and availability, and the fact that he is almost absolutely essential to success. We may add, however, that the suggestion of of prohibitionists or liquor-dealers, will fail, General Harrison for second place will meet as it ought to. Both of these elements have with no favor from the Indiana delegation. They are in Chicago to nominate him for President, and they will hold steadily to that | curry favor with either.

THE CONVENTION.

not be in the best possible mood to appreciate

or enjoy them. The nomination of General

Harrison will be made by Hon. Albert G.

Porter and seconded by Congressman Gallin-

ger, of New Hampshire. Senator Sherman

will be nominated by Hon. D. H. Hastings, of

Pennsylvania, seconded by Governor Foraker,

whose speech will be critically listened to for

latent indications of the personal aspirations

which, no doubt unjustly, have been ascribed

to him. Mr. Robert E. Frazier, a well-known

lawyer, of Detroit, will present the name of

Governor Alger, which will be seconded by

another Michigan delegate and perhaps one or

two Southern delegates. Hon. Leonard

Swett, of Chicago, will nominate Judge

Gresbam. Hon. Warner Miller will prob-

ably nominate Mr. Depew; ex-Congressman

Hepburn, of Iowa, will speak for Senator Al-

ison; Senator Spooner, of Wisconsin,

will name Governor Rusk, and Mr.

Charles Emory Smith, of the Phila-

Fitler. Evidently, therefore, there will be a

large and varied assortment of speeches.

With the number of candidates in the field,

and the various elements of uncertainty, it is

impossible to predict how many ballots may

be necessary to secure a choice. In 1876 there

were seven candidates and seven ballots. On

the first ballot Hayes had 61 votes, Blaine

285, Morton 125, Bristow 113, Conkling 99,

Hartranft 58 and Jewell 11. On the sixth

ballot Hayes had 113, Blaine 308, Morton 85,

Bristow 111, Conkling 81 and Hartranft 50.

On the seventh ballot the convention divided

on Hayes and Blaine, giving the former 384,

five more than enough to nominate, and

1880 there were thirty-six ballots. On the

first ballot Grant had 304 votes, Blaine 284,

Sherman 93, Washburne 31, Edmunds 34, and

Windom 10. When the break came it came

like an avalanche, and on the thirty-sixth

ballot Garfield received 399 votes. In 1884

Blaine was nominated on the fourth ballot,

running up steadily from 334 1-2 votes on the

first to 541 on the fourth. It is doubtful if a

nomination will be made by this convention

under half a dozen ballots, and it may take

many more. It is reasonably clear that Sen-

ator Sherman will lead on the first ballot,

with General Harrison second, and other

candidates following in scattering order. The

Journal is of opinion that owing to the

logic of the situation General Harrison's

strength will increase steadily from the first

ballot, and that when the inevitable break

comes it will be in his direction. His strength

has increased very rapidly during the last

few days, and, in the nature of things, will

continue to increase. His candidacy is based

on political considerations of the most con

vincing character, and the more he is consid-

ered the stronger he grows. He will come

before the convention as the chosen repre-

sentative of a fighting State, a doubtful

State, and one whose 15 electoral votes are

absolutely essential to Republican success.

If the convention is not stampeded, and we

do not believe it will be, and if it recognizes

the necessity of nominating the most availa-

ble candidate we think the balloting will show

a steady drift to Harrison and end in his

THE CONVENTION AND PROHIBITION.

convention ought to waste time over the

temperance question. So far as its general

relation to the campaign is concerned the

status of the question is already settled. The

Prohibitionists have held a national conven-

tion and nominated candidates for President

and Vice-president, and are fully committed

to the support of their own ticket. There is

no probability that any appreciable number of

them can be drawn to the support of Repub

lican candidates, and it is waste of time to

try. In fact, any attempt in that direction

would be mere juggling with words, for the

tion and cannot be placed in that position

without palpable insincerity or duplicity or

the part of the convention. Of course, how-

ever, the convention would not attempt any-

thing of that kind. What it should do, and

the most it should do, is to declare strongly

in favor of regulating and repressing the liq-

uor traffic and expelling the saloon and saloon

the ways and means of doing it. It is

enough to commit the Republican party of

the Nation fairly and squarely to the interests

of temperance reform as an end and aim of the

party without specifying how the end shall be

reached. On the latter point Republicans are

influence from politics, without prescribing

Republican party is not in favor of prohibi

Neither the committee on platform nor the

nomination.

delphia

Press, will trot out Mayor

A NECESSARY condition of national prosperity is repose. Business does not prosper Large bodies move slowly, and a national in times of agitation, uncertainty and sus convention is a large body. The deliberative ense. From the first hour of Mr. Cleveland's and executive powers of any body are gendministration until now, his well-known erally in an inverse ratio to its numbers—the free-trade principles, added to the repeated larger the body the slower its movements. efforts of a Democratic Congress to change The second day of the convention finds it the tariff laws, have been a perpetual menace hardly prepared for the real work of its meetto the industries of the country. New entering. The preliminaries have to be disposed prises are thus discouraged, and new lines of of and the brushwood cleared away before the labor are not created. The result has been real work can begin, at least that which interthat under the Democratic administration, sats the general public. The short session the combined exports and imports of th vesterday was due to the fact that the comcountry have been less than for any like period mittee on credentials and the committee on in the ten years immediately preceding, while platform were neither of them ready to report, the exports of coin over the imports is increased and the convention adjourned until evening This is a bad state of affairs, and as Mi to give them time. The contesting delega-Cleveland says in his free-trade message, it is tions from Virginia and the resolution on the condition, not a theory. The general prostemperance question were the sticking-points tration and depression of business which the of the respective committees, and with these country is suffering is in very large degree out of the way, and the platform adopted, the the result of the free-trade agitation carried convention will be ready to proon by the Democratic party, and the uncerwith the nomination of tainty and suspense felt in business circles didates. The nominating speeches will as to what is coming mext. occupy considerable time and will afford quite an opportunity for oratorical display, though it is to be feared the perspiring delegates will

are fully committed to that policy, while in

other States they occupy a different position.

tempt to bid for votes on the question, either

left the Republican party, both are fighting

it, and the convention should not attempt to

ALTHOUGH Col. George R. Davis, manager of the Chicago local boom, has barked up the wrong presidential tree, he seems to posses tolerably good political judgment on other matters. He is reported as saying:

"If I were President of the United States, with all the machinery, seeking re-election with a Governor and the Mayor of New York on my side, I would not allow any man to carry the State of New York, and I don't believe Cleveland will. I think we ought to make a good fight there, but lay our plans to carry Indiana. Connecticut and New Jersey. Then raise a fund of \$50,000 to help the Republicans to organize themselves in North Carolina or Tennesse, and we could afford to fail in New York. Such a fund could be raised right here in Chicago, outside and exlusive of the campaign fund."

If General Harrison should be the nominee of the convention his friends will gladly call upon Colonel Davis for his valuable assistance in raising the necessary funds for the purpose mentioned.

THE Chicago Inter Ocean shows from the history of previous conventions and elections that New York has never controlled a successful presidential nomination for the Republican party, and concludes by saying: "Everybody knows that New York is not a reliable State. It is much easier and better to nominate a candidate who can carry Indiana and New Jersey or Connecticut, and whose election in solidly Republican States could not be rendered doubtful by corporation connections or prejudices." Why not be candid and admit that the plain road to success is in the nomination of Indiana's candidate?

THE Indiana delegates finding so much fault with the unfair treatment of the Chicago press suggests that hereafter every candidate will have to establish a newspaper in the city of the convention just to boom himself as he would be boomed .- Philadelphia In-

Blaine 351. In the memorable convention of This is a good scheme. A better one is to follow the example of the Journal and supply the delegates with the truth by special train. A still better plan, and one that will be practiced next time, is to hold the convention in a town where the local press will deal fairly

> THE House has finally discovered that the big hole which Senator Voorhees has been so vigorously defending is a big fraud. The big hole referred to pretends to be the site for a new congressional library building. Senator Voorhees is chairman of the library committee, and a pet of his had the contract to erect the building. This was to cost \$3,000,000, but investigation shows that a hole has been dug for a \$10,000,000 building. The appropriation has been stricken out and the architect will be discharged.

THE opening prayer of the convention was a success. One of the Journal's staff corraspondents pronounced it "a good Republican invocation, in harmony with the principles of the party." Mr. Murat Halstead says "it was brilliant, happily phrased and so striking that the audience was moved involuntarily to applause." The opinion of these experts leaves no doubt that it was an excellent prayer. People who only hear prayers occasionally are the best judges as to what constitutes an artistic effort.

WASHINGTON papers devote considerable space to the description of a new and costly office chair recently ordered by President Cleveland. This purchase was an unnecessary expense. The old one could certainly be made to last until next March, after which another will be necessary. The next President will not weigh four hundred pounds.

ANNA DICKINSON'S intimation that she will take part in the campaign is an augury of Republican victory. Feeling as earnestly as she does the wrongs of the negroes in the South, she can hardly refrain from taking the stump in their behalf, and her eloquence will go far to convince benighted hearers of the righteousness of her cause.

TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN THURSTON, of Ne braska, has carried away the oratorical honors of the convention thus far. His speech was forcible and eloquent. Mr. Thurston is a self-made man, a Vermonter by birth, bu Western by adoption. He got his first start by driving an express wagon in Chicago.

ELOQUENCE is a heavenly gift, and to listen to the inspired utterances of silver-tongued orators a delight. Nevertheless, a well-defined wish exists in the world, outside the conven tion, that the nominating speeches will stop at

THE four-page Detroit Tribune celebrated itself and its candidate, Alger, on Sunday, by a forty-eight-page issue. The paper is

great, and does credit to its managers; but not of one mind. In Indiana they are in the Journal must be pardoned the suggestion that a compact, eight-page, seven-column sheet, sent to Chicago on a special train and getting there by breakfast time, is of more The time has not come when the party can benefit to its candidate than any blanket sheet be accurately aligned on the question, and the convention ought not to attempt it. Any atcan possibly be.

Some arrangements should be made to preent personal collisions between members of the Wise and Mahone delegates while the convention is in progress. Affronts against their respective honors should be pocketed till more convenient season for revenge.

POLITICAL NOTES.

BROOKLYN Eagle: It looks so much like De ew that it may be Ben Harrison. NEW YORK Press: Many of the roads to Chiago pass through Indianapolis, and General Harrison's friends know how to use a railroad

map of the United States. SPECIAL in New York Times: Some of Har rison's friends believe that votes will soon come to them from Illinois. Like many other persons they feel that the Gresham movement is doomed o be short-lived.

SPECIAL in Milwaukee Sentinel: I asked Conressman Guenther, to-night, where the Wiseonsin votes would go if it was concluded there was no hope for Rusk. "In my opinion," he said, "they will go to Sherman—at least most of them, and if Sherman can't be nominated, probably, to Harrison."

CHICAGO Special: "It would be a great mistake to nominate Mr. Depew," said Senator Spooner of Wisconsin, to-day. "We might carry the State, but it would be with great difficulty. It would all be up-hill work. It would be a risk which the party ought not to take while there are other men to choose."

SPECIAL in New York Times: The Gresham movement is the work of newspapers which are regarded with suspicion because of their effective assaults upon the present tariff, while the praise of Greeham by the independent press has made Blaine men his enemies. Attacks upon Harrison by Gresham's supporters have not bettered the latter's prospects.

PHILADELPHIA Press: Our correspondents make it tolerably clear that ex-Senator Harri son continues to be the most prominent, and, in some respects, the most promising figure among the favorite sons which claim the allegiance of the larger States and divide a majority of the votes of the convention. Indications are certainly not wanting that when the favorite son nearer concentration on one candidate than now

PHILADELPHIA Press Special: Pledges to Harrison have been made by members of quite a number of delegations outside of Indiana, and the Indianian's vote to start with will be much larger than any one would have predicted three days ago. Altogether, when all that is really behind the New York action is understood, this can be accounted a very strong Harrison day. It has been about as much so outside as inside, for the town is crowded with shouting Indiana

Special in New York Herald: I cannot see any development in this Gresham boom, because, while, as I have said, the local feeling here is strong in his favor, that among delegates at least does him more harm than good. A wise old Republican said last night, in the corridors, that if Mr. Medili really wants to nominate Blaine he had taken the best means to bring that about by his course in supporting Gresham, and that the true politics of Mr. Medill were not the nomination of Gresham, but to defeat John

New York Tribune: Colonel A. H. Jones, of Asheville, N. C., one of the original Republicans of the South, and a member of Congress in 1869 and 1870, said in this city yesterday: "If the Republicans could have a fair election, not only North Carolina but a majority of the Southern States would vote the Republican ticket next fall. But there is positively no hope of a free or fair election in any Southern State. Intimidation and fraud reign as completely now as in the Ku-klux days. In consequence many Republicans are lukewarm and discouraged, and in many sections elections are allowed to go by default. A. K. McClure, in Philadelphia Times: I do

not mean to convey the idea that Gresham's following is entirely or chiefly of this sentimental class, but the only sincere sentiment that is visible here is for Gresham, and all of it bunched together will not give him a dozen votes. There are powerful elements of the regulation sort enlisted for Gresham. Some want him because they believe he can win; some because they want to down Harrison; some because they want the party deck cleared of the old stagers who encum-ber it, and some because their particular swims are that way; but only a flop that partakes of the miraculous can nominate Gresham. SPECIAL in Springfield Republican: It stil

looks as if Harrison stood the best chance of being the coming man, and that he will go on the Republican ticket somewhere. It would seem as if he might come nearer to uniting New York, after Depew, than other aspirants. He would also be strong in New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Connecticut after Depew, and arouse no antagonism, save on the Pacific coast. As to the ssibility of Blaine and Harrison, the strongest men behind the former say that he can only be nominated in case of a failure to agree after several days of balloting.

SPECIAL in New York Tribune: The combination most favored by New Hampshire, so far, is Harrison and Hawley Said Alfred Batchelder: "Mr. Harrison is favorably thought of by our delegates, who consider him a strong man, coast on account of his stand on the Chinese question, but these States can be swung into line without the least difficulty. If there is any fear that the people would decide against him, Mr. Blaine wou ! be sent out there, and the coasters are so enthusiastically inclined toward him that he could swing them into the column without any trouble and do what he pleased with them. Alger has made no impression, as far as

can see." Special in New York Times: New York's decision has set affoat a hundred suggestions of combinations No one expects to see Mr. Denew nominated, but everybody wants to know for whose benefit the Depew candidacy is arranged. Despite the argument that the West will accept Depew when the West knows nim better, the West refuses to be comforted with such assurances. Indiana is pleased, because there is vet a chance that some of New York's vote perhaps two-thirds of it, may go to Harrison, if the danger of Sherman's nomination should become tareatening. By some method or other, the Indiana men bave learned that the Sherman strength in New York is rather an anti-Blaine opposition built up in Sherman's name, but not for his use or benefit.

COMMENT AND OPINION.

LET this unseemly levity at the boom of Mayor Fitler, of Philadelphia, cease. Philadelphia is a good deal bigger village than Buffalo. -New York Press.

THE prohibition candidate for the presidency is enjoying so much obscurity that he can very gracefully send a letter of condolence to Belva A. Lockwood. - Nebraska State Journal. THE Post says Cleveland is "a growing man. Taking into consideration his weight as given

n the last builetin, and the sort of weather we nave now, he is to be pitied .- Pittsburg Chron-THE Oregon election has cut short the Democratic yell for free wool. Even Mr. Mills has little to say for this way of decreasing the rev-

enue and the Democratic vote at the same time, -Philadelphia Press. THE Chicago papers have little to say at present of the merits of Chicago as a summer resort. If a delegate from St. Louis should receive a sunstroke in Chicago it would be very mortifying. -Kansas City Journal

NEXT to a good candidate a good campaign padge telle, and those Republicane up in Chicago have scored a point over the Democrats by contenting themselves simply with the American flag .- St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Congress has practically stopped work for the Chicago convention. So many members of both houses are absent that no legislation can be put through if objection is made. Besides, litical courtesy prevents any attempt to take advantage of convention seasons for partisan purposes. This is one of the creditable features of our political life. - New York Press. IT is a convention of men and ideas which

have as great a variety as the people interested. Every man and every thought has his or its weight and influence in determining the result. It is a triumphant illustration of the true workings of Republican principles. It differs as widely from the St. Louis convertion as the government of the Czar of Russia differs from the vernment of the United States.-Philadelphia

GOSSIP OF THE CONVENTION

The Secret of Pullman's Boom for Judge Gresham --- A Rival of Depew's.

Indiana Men Will Stick to Harrison-Joe Howard Has Hopes of the Indiana Man's Success-Life in the Convention City.

GRESHAM SPEAKS OUT.

Does Not Expect To Be Nominated-He Favors Depew.

Special in New York Mail and Express. One thing at a time; and bence, now for a personal conference held with Judge Gresham at his rooms in the Grand Pacific Hotel. The Judge says frankly that he does not expect to be nominated; that he is not in political life now, but out of it to stay; that it is as great a surprise to him as to anybody that his name has been so freely used in this canvass.

He says his opinion in the Wabash railroad case was not intended or expected by him to have any political effect at all; that it was distated to his stenographer one afternoon and filed the next morning, without his even going over it to dress it down; that it was crude, and most

certainly would have been modified if intended

for political effect; that he has unjustly been

represented as opposed to corporations, whereas he is not and never has been. Then turning to political matters again, he said that every delegate he had seen from New York, New Jersey and Connecticut assured him that Chauncey M. Depew could carry those States; that that was testimony he was bound to believe. It was conclusive, and therefore the thing for those delegates to do was to be firm for Depew and he would be nominated.

for Depew and he would be nominated.

That the talk against Depew was manufactured for a purpose; and there was nothing in it, as regards the Northwestern States; that they are, and will remain, solid Republican States, and will vote for the Republican nominee. whoever he might be; that they might be a little disappointed at first if Depew were nominated. nated, but that would grow out of the fact of no Western man being nominated, more than out of any unpatriotic action by the so-called Grangers; and they would get over that even if i were tinged with special grangerism, and elec-tion day show they were patriots before they were Grangers, and Republicans before Demo-

These noble sentiments do Judge Gresham credit. What he says about his Wabash railroad secision being made in a hurry is borne out by the fact that he is reported to have altered his opinion as to the conduct of Solon Humphreys, one of the most estimable of New York merchants, and citizens of New Jersey; especially as the receivers appointed by the Judge in that very case have had to do, and have done with his sanction, some of the very acts for which he fact that in his hurry Judge Gresham forgot the comity which generally obtains among the judges of the different United States Circuit Courts and made the principal order in the case in his own circuit, whereas the case in his circuit was only ancillary to the main action, which was in the Missouri circuit, or which the learned and able Brewer is the judge, and the principal order ought to have been left to Judge Brewer to make.

Judge Gresham also says that his legal residence is in the State of Indiana; and this pierces the hollowness of the attempt to run him as a candidate of Illinois. The campaign for Gresham seems to have been undertaken and is prinsipally supported by George M. Pullman, of the Palace Car Company, who, unfortunately for the purity of his motives in making the outlay, has a very important suit pending in Judge Gresham's court, involving his patents for his

so-called vestibule trains. No one thinks that Judge Gresham is at the bottom of this. Indeed, he is above suspicion as a jurist. But Mr. Pullman is long known to have thought himself equal to the presidential office, and he may have wished to cultivate a representation for Judge Gresham in the hope that he might control it, and he be found to be the dark horse. This is black enough for one man's ambition.

INDIANA MEN FIRM.

They Will Stick to Harrison- Delegate Simons Stamps Out a Lie.

The Harrison infant has grown predigiously since Monday. Colonel John B. Elam, the law. partner of the Indiana candidate, says it will cut a full set of teeth before sundown this evening, and Colonel Ransdell, his one-armed lieutenant, is certain that it will have a crop of silken whiskers before Thursday noon. "It i boom that is not going to die,"
Colonel Ransdell last evening "but on the contrary it will grow from the moment General Harrison's name is presented

It cannot help growing. In him we offer a man who has no superior in the entire list of candidates. His record is unassailable, though he has been before the public nearly all his life, and besides he belongs to a pivotal State. If these are not qualifications enough for any man there is no use of my talking any more."

There was no change in the attitude of the

delegation yesterday, every man remaining true to his pledge and his instruction, but there was a good deal of gossip about Simons of the Thirteenth District. He is engaged in the electricight business, and the company he controls was recently menaced by the Brush monopoly The latter wanted to crush Simons, and they brought suit against him in the United States Court to carry their design into effect. All his interests depended on the outcome of the case; in fact his fortune and commercial standing depended upon it. The other day Judge Greek am rendered a decision in his favor, and there-by gave the Brush company such a set-back as it had never received before. It was only natural, therefore, that the Indianian should feel grateful to the Judge, and when t was declared by his partner yesterday that he ntended to throw over Harrison the aunouncement was accepted as a fact. Wherever the story was detailed it made a sensation, for it is well-known fact that there are four or five men in the Indiana delegation who personally prefer Judge Gresnam to General Harrison, and t was thought that they might follow Simon's lead on small provocation. The fact that the terday forenoon magnified the rumor that there was a break. Colonel Elam and others besieged all day questioners. The Colonel and his lieutenants said emphatically that the story was a falsehood, and so did delegate Simone when he was approached. He deslared that he had never entertained the notion of abandoning General Harrison. The secret conferences in the forenoon were explained plausibly enough. The first one was held to consider an invitation from the West Virginia delegation to send around representatives who could talk understandingly about General Harrison. The invitation was accepted, and Jno. C. New and Attor-ney-general Michener were delegated to perform the missionary quired. It would appear subsequent report to the they were more successful than they had hoped to be when they set set out. The Florida delegation was also visited, for it was understo Monday that there were several votes in it for General Harrison. There may be yet, but the General is not going to get them on the first and

perhaps not on the second ballot. The delega-tion is practically pledged to cast a compliment-ary vote for Mayor Fitier, of Philadelphia, who, it seems, has been badly stung by the presidential bee. According to the story a delegate told the Indianians it came about in this way: Monday night Fitler's Chicago lieutenant requested and was accorded an interview with the entire delegation. He pressed the claim of his candidate for the votes of Florida on the ground that he was one of the heaviest landowners and investors in the State; also, because he has done as much for the State's prosperity as anybody.
"Mayor Fitler now has \$1,500,000 invested in Florida," continued the lieutenant, "and he is

considering the advisability of putting in more in the very near future. He thinks, and I think, that he is entitled to a complimentary vote from Florida's representatives. He will get it. The Harrison boomers are mad, for they had depended on Florida to swell Harrison's total on the first tallot. The same condition of affairs exists in the Kansas delegation. It is going to present Ingalls's name, and it will vote for him once or twice, and then, having satisfied State pride, it will split up, each man voting for the candidate of his choice.

The Hoosiers found that other delegations were similarly affected, because they are a little fearful of the result of the first ballot. The second or third ballot, though, they claim, will prove that Harrison is strong enough to be considered in the race to stay: "This shifting of delegations," said Colonel Elam, "has upset many of our calculations, and the calculations of oth ers besides; hence it would hardly be right to give out an estimate of our strength now. fact it would be almost impossible to do it.'

All Signs Point to Harrison. Philadelphia Press Special.

On the inside the fact is that the nomination

of Harrison looks more than ever probable to night. Both the New York factions are inclined that way after they are through with Depew. So is New Jersey after she has voted for Pheips, and this is true also of Connecticut after it has held itself together with Hawley There is every reason in all the indication the present hour to regard as most probable an ultimate combination on Harrison. In that

event, he would have a practically invincible strength in the support of the four doubtful There are plenty to dispute the prohaility of such an alliance and some who think that Allison will yet be given a lift by the old Blaine legions when once they get into action, but that is far from likely. Allison has shown little life from the start, and there has been almost no inclination of the old Blaine sentiment loward him. It has been dividing between Har-

rison and Alger, but where directed at all has been mostly for the former.

The Gresham business is no longer receiving much attention from anybody. It does not seriously enter into any of the considerations. The summing up puts Gresham and Allison as substantially out, with Sherman in a position where he can not grow, and the real contest shaping between Alger and Harrison, with the chances altogether favoring the latter. This analysis is based upon the general disposition to defer to the doubtful States in the choice. This disposition is not shared by the Sherman men for the reason that their candidate has almost no backing in any of these States. They realize the weakness of this position, and it gives them no buoyancy in the general effort to secure converts. There have been indications of demoralization among the Sherman men all day and some of them are openly rattled. This includes the distinguished Senator from Pennsylvania. This has even gone so far that some of the Sher-man managers have been to inquire of Indiana what their standing would be in the event of Harrison's success. These are the things which show the direction of the currents at midnight.

A Deal with New York.

Special to Globe-Democrat. The New York delegation, or, at least, a considerable portion, has actually made up its mind to throw Depew overboard after a complimentary vote or two and to give its support to General Harrison. This statement is made on the very best authority, and perhaps furnishes the the key to the final action of the convention. The deal was made in the early hours of this morning, and is the result of great diplomacy on the part of the Harrison delegation and of a gradual though sure disintegration of Mr. De-

New York caucus Monday noon. A New York delegate was cornered by Globe-Democrat reporter this afternoon. "Look here," he said, "you won't find it necessary to use my name. I am sure. It might not do me any good when I go back to New York, but the fact of the matter is as you state. Our delegation will vote for General Harrison. I do not say all of them, but enough of them to give ground for the declaration which the Harrison men will make plain enough, namely: That the two great doubtful States of New York and Indiana, upon the carrying of which must rest the result of the campaign, are united in demanding the nomination of General Benjamin Harrj-

Many of the New York people look upon the iomination as already settled in General Harrison's favor, and they are now talking about the relative availability of General Hawley, of Connecticut, and William Walter Phelps, of New Jersey, as a vice-presidential candidate. Major William McKinley, the eloquent Ohio Congressman, is also mentioned with much favor. It is claimed by the Harrison people that with New York will go New Jersey and votes from Ala-bama, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Ken-Maine, Maryland, Massachussetts, Miu-Nebraska, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Oregon, Rhode Island, Tounessee, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Dakota and Washington Territory. The Harrison men are very jubilant to-night.

No Longer a Term of Deriston.

No delegate or looker-on from either State or Territory will leave Chicago, at the close of the convention, with the idea that the word "Hoosier" can hereafter be used as a term of derision. Regardless of what the final outcome of the in teresting contest now being waged may be, the on-lookers regard with admiration the determination of the Indianians to have their State recognized as they deem it should be. If there is one thing the average American citizen admires it is the quality commonly known as "sand." If the possessor, either in the prize-ring or the political arena, he will make friends everywhere. The Hoosiers have shown that they have it in an eminent degree, and so have won respect where otherwise derision might have resulted. Though but one out of thirty-eight commonwealths, theirs is generally acknowledged to be one of the pivotal States where Republican success is very essential to a national victory, and when not less than three thou-sand men are wearing Harrison badges and urging the merits of their candidate their influence will be more lasting than that created by a brass band and silken banners bearing names and legends. When, still further, these advocates are from every walk of life and represent every occupation, and while there may be frequently degree of roughness and freshness exhibited there is no doubt as to earnestness and suthusi-

Apparently the Hoosiers never tire. They have had emissaries waiting for the last delegate who arrives at night and the first one in the morning, and if Harrison is not successful it is through no fault of his boomers. They are doing their level best.

The Indiana Legion. ecial in New York Mail and Express. This has been a great day for Harrison. Ten thousand Hoosiers came to town like the beggars of old, "some in rage, and some in jags."most of them in jags-"and some in velvet gowns." General Harrison's son estimates the number of men from his father's State at ten housand. They were Harrison hats and Harrison badges. They drank Harrison Apollinaris and Harrison whisky. They saw nothing but Harrison, and the grandson of "Tippecance and Tyler too" must feel proud of the loyalty of his friends. The Hon. Joseph I. Irwin is one of Harrison's most ardent supporters. He came in to-day in order to remind the delegates of the old log-cabin candidate. He wears conspicuously upon the lapel of his coat one of the old Gen. William Harrison white badges, which has been preserved these many years, and looks as bright as though it had been issued for the renowned general's grandson. The following is the legend designed on the badge:

> MILLOREEK TIPPSCANOR CLUB. [Battle Scene.]

MAJ. GEN. WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON. [Portrait.]

Hero of Tippecanoe, Fort Meige and Thames. [Log Cabin with Latch-string Out, Flag-staff and Cider

Five thousand of these badges have been made this afternoon, and are being worn con-spicuously by the Hoosier delegates. Harrison has been gaining ground all day.

Where Harrison May Come In.

Special in New York Herald. The Blaine undertow, as I call this movement for Fitler, Pheips and others, has succeeded in arresting the Sherman movement. If New York can be induced to swing for Sherman his nomination would be beyond doubt. But New York blocks the way for Blaine. If the friends of Blaine block the Sherman movement, but at the same time so offend the friends of Sherman that they will not consent to that harmonious nom-ination of Mr. Blains, with which he would never accept the candidature, then the drift ooks toward Allison or Harrison, and upon this you must take cold political speculation. Allison is from a prohibition State, a State which is assuredly Republican. His nomination would not add a single electoral vote to the Northwest. Harrison, on the other hand, comes from a doubtful State, Indiana, a State which has been car ried by his special influence against Democrat ic majorities. It is said of Harrison that he is poor, which is really becoming a recommendanaires and speculators; also that he has high ancestral qualities, which would appeal to the imagination of the people; and behind these, good sense, wide experience.

My own judgment is that if the Blaine boom should break down, after the rebound which threatens to come, the natural drift of his friends would be toward Harrison, and that out of it you have a ticket composed of Harrison and Morton, or Harrison and Phelps.

Tickles the New Yorkers.

pecial to the Sun. The New Yorkers, who think nobody com he style in which the Harrison men are doing their work. The horse shedding room that the Harrison men have established opposite their public headquarters tickles the New Yorker all to pieces. Those dandy politicians, Jno. C. New, Cunning Michener, Colonel Dudley and Johnny Elam, delight the artists by the way they are seen flying all around the other head-quarters and dragooning men into corners.

Harrison and Miller. Chicago Times. The Harrison men were very jubilant last

icht, and were claiming the nom as the election of the grandson of Old Tippecanos. They claim that with Harrison for Presiident and Warner Miller for Vice-president the party would be well supplied in way of candidates, and would have no difficulty in btaining the sinews of war. With

and Miller they had no feat Several of the New

York

atood with them. One delegate said that when tion of the delegation would vote for the Indiana man. Rusk's strength will probably go to Harrison. At present the latter's prospects look very bright. The New York alliance and growing sentiment points that way.

A Western Senator's Opinion of Harrison

hicago Inter Ocean A Western Senator, speaking of General Har-rison's presidential chances, said: "That man has a better assemblare of decorated, ornanented and emballished possibilities for dential nomination than any one that has been named. He came into public life in Washington too late to enter into the strifes which have created destructive Republican factions. He is not disliked by the stalwarts nor the half-breeds. and he could be supported by both. He has the traditions which would help to make him populat. He is a descendant of the regicides. of his ancestors was in the first co onvention. His grandfather was President the United States. His father was a man note. He is himself a man of brain, of self poise, of ability. He makes a good speech; he has made no biunders; he is keen, quick-witted; he comes from a good focal point; he is central, he is in a State which is doubtful, and which is mportant to the Republicans to carry; he is pop ular there; he is a very positive candidate; he is confident that he will win; every movement that be makes indicates his extraordinary confidence in his rising star.

Remarkable Campaiguers.

Special in Minneapolis Tribune.

The Harrison headquarters to-day were alive with confident boomers of the ex-Senator. They are the most remarkable campaigners these Harrison men, in any of the headquarters. Every man is kept posted on what every other man is doing, and there is no confusion. ations have been taken systematically and worked from every possible honorable avenue of influence. As a result they claim over 200 votes or Harrison, though this is demonstrably an exageration. It is whimsical to witness a meeting of former Indianians, some of whom have some back to this convention Gresham men. Old-time Indiana men look upon them as they would on men who had changed their religion or skipped their family paper. Can't understand it at all. One Indiana gentleman says the only prominent Indiana men who are for Gresham are railroad lawyers. Indiana railroade have been nearly all in the United States courts of ate years, and of late years Gresham has been nited States judge. Harrison is a choice of

he rank and file from the township meeting up.

The Hoosiers are politicians who know that it is not wise to be impatient. They do not let anybody forget them. Ex-Governor Porter, Attorney-general Michaner, Mr. E. W. Halford and half a dozen others started out this morning to visit all the State headquarters. They did not omit to call upon the Ohio men and to make their arguments for Harrison to the Buckeye delegates. They offended nobody. The absolutely friendly way in which all the contests have been carried on, except that between Harrison and Gresham, is unusual. One eridence of the general good feeling was the appearance later on of Representative Butterworth, Mr. Amor Smith, Representative Grosvenor, and other Ohio men, in the Indiana headquarters, where they set forth their reasons for advocating Sherman. They also visited New Jersey Minnesons, Connecticut, and other States preaching the Sherman gospel wherever they

JOE HOWARD'S TALK.

The Veteran Correspondent Beviews the Sitnation and Sees Hopes for Harrison pecial in Boston Globe.

After a noon session to-day Grandson Harison developed some extra strength. In the first place the Gresham people made fools of themselves Passing, it might be remarked, that it is a pity so good a man as Gresham is not

A morning paper, which is generally supposed to be in Gresham's interest, but about which fact it is now fair to express some doubts, published a story to the effect that there had been beld a caucus of Indiana delegates, and at it an agreement reached that Indiana should desert

larrison for Gresham on the first opportunity.

The story had one merit that but few stories have. There was not a word of truth in it. But its effect was tremendous. It not only made the Indiana delegates mad, but it forever forbade any chance of them ever going for Gresham. If they do now, in the face of this story, they will, in the words of one of them resterday, "be called traitors to Harrison the noment we get home."

Jno. C. New simply calls the story "a damamust have been excited when he used such lap-

But, as said, its effects on Mr. Greebam's fortunes are bad. He has been accused of being "a Know-nothing," "a free-trader," "a Pharisee," 'a mugwomp," and a number of other things that Republican politicians hate, but this was a But, coming back to New York, Mr. Harrison

has a chance of getting several votes from that State when Depew lies down. So far it is only a chance, but still it is a promising one.

To correctly understand the New York situation it is necessary to premise with the vemark that it is willing to give its seventy-two cotes to are merely complimentary. When it comes to business it is doubtful if Mr. Depew can have

Oh, bless your heart, I don't know why. simply see the fact. Not only is it consider mprobable that Depew, even with New York's solid delegation, could be nominated, but it is considered still more improbable that being commated he could be elected. Chauncey is good fellow, and the New Yorkers like him, but it is really asking too much to nominate him

even if he has got the presidential bee in his connet, as there is no doubt he has. But as stated, Miller and Platt have the delegation divided between them for business purposes. Now there are reasons why Platt and Miller do not want to have a show down of strength just now. Platt would dislike it be cause he would have to lay down the weaker hand and yet he is a very strong man and sext year will be stronger. He's a worker from way back, and never forgets a friend or a foe. Miller is not anxious for the very patent reason that he intends—unless an earthquake or cyclone in-tervenes—to make a try at being Governor of

New York next time, and it is not well to make too many enmities. Under such conditions there is a chapee of their coming together. Not by virtue of any agreement, but simply because different causes lead them to the same result, and there is something more than a chance that Harrison will be the man they will unite on. The thing cannot be stated positively now, but the possibility exists, and Harrison's friends are more than

pleased over it Steve Elkins and Dick Kerens. Blains boomers as they are, are also now working for Harrison, in spite of the Gail Hamilton letter. Elkins is doing it on account of family relationship with Harrison, and Kerens of old friendship for Eikins. They are doing considerable missionary work in their own peculiar way, their objective point seeming to be some of Alger's Southern delegates.

PRECEDING CONVENTIONS. A Brief Account of the Action of Former Republican Gatherings.

The grand old party is now thirty-six years old and this is its ninth presidential convention Its immediate ancestor was the Free Soil party. whose principle it maintained. For a time its conventions recognized the heterogeneous character of the organization, considering in the presidential nomination the claims of Free Soilers and such Democrats as had united with them, and in the vice-presidential nomination the Waig

The first national Republican convention was held at Philadelphia, June 17, 1856. John C. Fremont was nominated on the second ballot, and the vice-presidential nomination was given to Dayton, to gratify the Whiga. The new party crowded the Democrats at the first elecbut Buchanan and Breckenridge were elected

by a plurality of the popular vote.

The second convention, held at Chicago in 1860, nominated Lincoln by changes in the votes on the third ballot, Seward baving led up to that time. Hamlin was named for the vice-presidency. The Democrate had two tickets in the field, Douglas and Herschel V. Johnson representing the regular convention, and Breckenridge and Lane the secodors

In 1864, at Baltimore, Lincoln was nominated by accimmation, and Andrew Johnson was put on the ticket to represent the war Democrata. The Democratic candidates who were laid out that year were McClellan and Pendleton.

In 1868, at Chicago, Grant was nominated on the first ballot and Colfax was named for second place. The Democratio candidates were Sevmour and Blair. In 1872, at Philadelphia, Grant was nominated by acclamation for a second term, Henry Wil-son taking second place. The Liberal Republic-

ans nominated Horace Greeley and B. Grats Brown, who were indersed by the Democracy and were badly whipped at the polis.
In 1876, at Cincipnati, Blaine went into the convention in the lead. On the first ballot he had 285 votes, Morton 124, Bristow 1:3 and Conkling 99. On the seventh bailor Blaine ha

351, while Hayes had 384 Wheeler was name for second place. The Democratic condidates In 1880, at Chicago, Grant went late the con-